Wavelength Routing ElementTM or WRE Wavelength Router, also referred to as

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Everybody Else's Solution

- 1. De-multiplex the DWDM stream into individual wavelengths on separate fibers
- 2. Switch the optical fibers electronically or optically (OXC,

3. Re-multiplex all the fibers into DWDM.

Complex and Expensive!

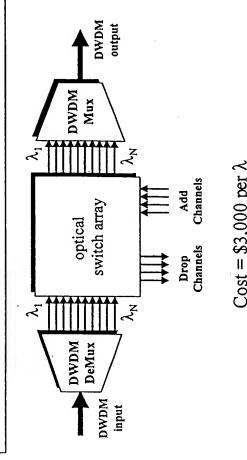
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The Opportunity

- selective switching functions to provide network management DWDM optical transport networks require wavelengthfor wavelength-based service provisioning, bandwidth management, optical-layer protection and restoration.
- OADM, WSXC and protection switches
- No integrated all-optical solutions exist yet
- all-optical dynamic wavelength routing We can be the first to offer integrated

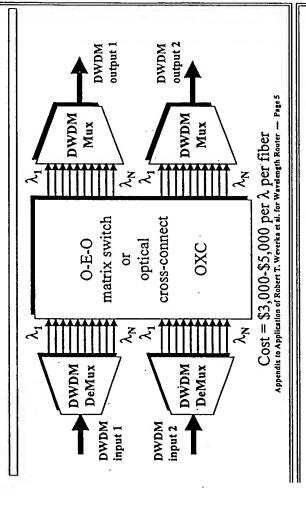
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OADM Conventional Solution

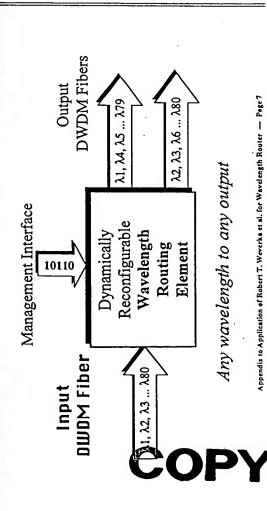


Cost = \$3,000 per λ

WSXC Conventional Solution



Wavelength Routing ElementTM



An Alternative Approach

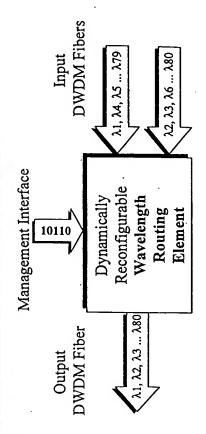
Network Photonics has a novel solution:

Wavelength Routing ElementTM

All-optical wavelength routing component which enables networking functions by <u>directly switching</u> <u>wavelengths</u> instead of switching fibers.

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Wavelength Routing ElementTM it works in both directions



Any wavelength from any input

A Building Block

Optical Add/Drop Multiplexer (OADM)

WRE Configurations:

- The WRE is a building block for many optical layer applications:
- Optical Add-Drop Multiplexer
- Wavelength-Selective Cross-connect
- Wavelength-Selective Protection Switching
- Wavelength Distribution Router

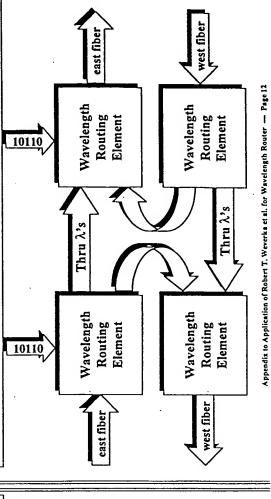
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Wavelength-Selective Cross-Connect

WRE Configurations:

Appendix to Application of Robert T. Weverka et al. for Wavelength Router - Page 10 Wavelength Routing Element 10110 Cost = \$700 per λ Add λ's Thru λ 's Drop λ 's Wavelength Routing Element 10110 $\lambda 1 - \lambda 80$

BLSR Protection Switching WRE Configurations:



 $\lambda 1 - \lambda 80$

Wavelength

Thru λ 's

Wavelength

 $\lambda 1 - \lambda 80$

Element

10110

10110

Routing Element

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Thru 1,8

Wavelength Routing Element

Wavelength Routing Element

WRE Technology Overview

- 2 parts working in combination:
- Dispersion-Free Spectrometer (DFS)
- Micro-optic Routing Array (MRA)
- DFS performs spatial conversion of multiplexed wavelengths
- MRA performs switching/routing functions

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MRA Overview

- · Implemented as an array of micro-optic retroreflectors
- · Performs either dynamic or static routing
- dynamic design uses electronic actuation static design requires no power

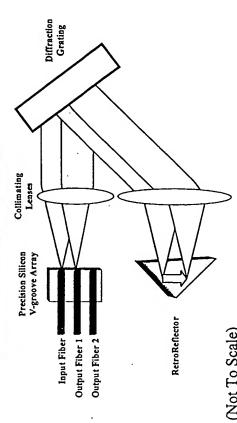
Non-blocking and latching

DFS Overview

- DFS is the heart of the WRE
- a single design for dynamic and passive WREs
- Requires only one optical element both for wavelength separation and recombination
- Based on free-space diffractive optics
- unique light path eliminates chromatic dispersion
- · no electronics or moving parts

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DFS Light Path



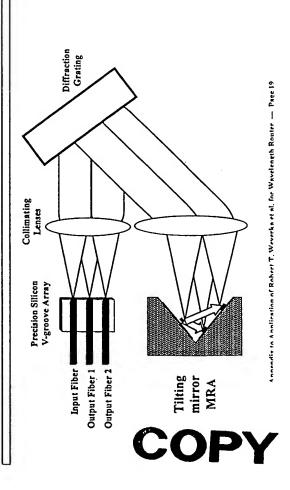
(Not To Scale)

Dynamic MRA Implementation

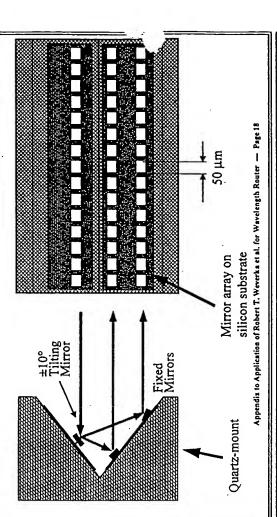
- MEMS tilting micromirror array
- proprietary design
- one switching mirror per λ fabricated on a 5 mm x 50 mm silicon substrate
- requires only $\pm 10^{\circ}$ mirror tilt
- can use Texas Instruments DMD technology
- ♦ CMOS semiconductor fab process

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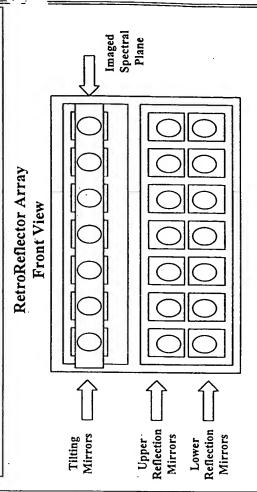
WRE Switching



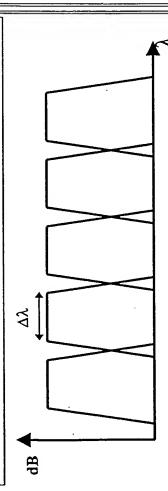
MEMS Tilting MicroMirror Design



Directly Switching Wavelengths



Trapezoidal Passbands Superior Optical Performance



- 50 GHz channel spacing
- ·uniform gain characteristic across all channels
 - ·low insertion loss 3dB
- ·low crosstalk and high SNR 40dB

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Passive WRE

- Static MRA is fabricated on a silicon chip using gray-scale photolithography
- no electronics or moving parts
- proprietary design for 3-D retroreflector array
- low-cost volume-fabrication process

same DFS as DWRE

OPY

Dynamic WRE

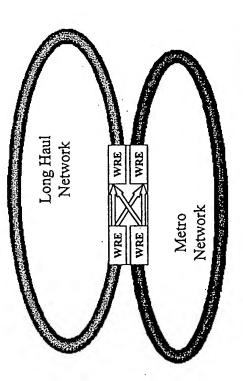
- Dynamically-reconfigurable routing
- 250 µsec switching time
- Latching
- retains configuration with power off
- Scales to higher or lower DWDM channel densitie:

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WRE Value Proposition

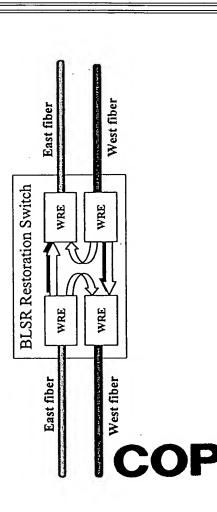
- · Integrated subsystem functionality
- simpler system design
- ◆ no need to de-mux & re-mux
- far fewer switching elements
- ◆ far fewer fiber connections
- Lower system cost
- less than _ the cost of alternatives
- Superior optical performance
- Higher system reliability

Network Applications: Network Interconnect

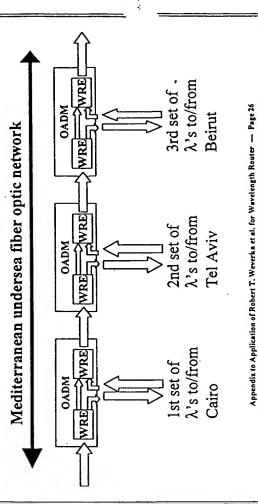


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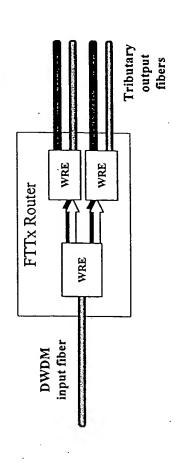
Network Applications: 2-f BLSR Restoration



Network Applications: Undersea Passive OADM



Network Applications: FTTx Distribution Router



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